

The Gazette **of India**

EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 198] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1954

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 1st December 1954

No. 18(5)TB/54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Sewing Machine Industry on the basis of an inquiry conducted by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. On the main question before it the Commission has reported that as the fair ex-works prices of indigenous sewing machines are lower than the landed costs, ex-duty, of imported machines, the industry is no longer in need of tariff protection. The protection granted to the industry will, therefore, not be continued beyond the 31st December, 1954.

2. The Commission has made some ancillary recommendations to help the industry. These are:—

- (a) State Governments within whose territories the concerns of the small producers are located should carry out an annual census of production and furnish the data to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They should also examine the possibility of drawing up schemes for providing these producers with technical advice and assistance as well as proper facilities for heat treatment, electro-plating, etc., and for the testing of their products.
- (b) Government should examine the situation arising out of the import policy for parts and if restrictions on imports of sewing machines and their parts have to be continued on balance of payments grounds, consider favourably the request made by small producers for reasonable imports of parts from Japan.
- (c) The Indian Standards Institution should take up the question of formulating standard specifications of sewing machines in consultation with the industry as soon as possible.

- (d) The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, should examine in consultation with the Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., the possibility of manufacturing leather belts of the type required by the sewing machine industry.
- (e) The producers of sewing machines should take greater interest in fostering the growth of well organised ancillary units so that they could supply parts of requisite quality to the producers of sewing machines at lower prices for use in their machines.
- (f) It would be in the interest of the industry if the Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., instal a plant for manufacturing needles required for the sewing machines.

3. Government have taken note of the recommendations (a) to (d) and propose to pursue further the suggestions made therein.

4. The attention of the industry and of Messrs. Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., is drawn to recommendations (e) and (f) respectively.

No. 26(1)-T.B./54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Pickers Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. On the main question before it the Commission has reported that as the fair ex-works prices of indigenous pickers are lower than the landed costs, ex-duty, of imported pickers, the industry is no longer in need of tariff protection. The protection granted to the industry will, therefore, not be continued beyond the 31st December, 1954.

2. The Commission has made some ancillary recommendation to help the industry. These are:—

- (1) The State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra should take steps to improve flaying of hides at Slaughter houses as well as in villages.
- (2) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should examine the question of devising a scheme to help the manufacturers of pickers to obtain hides of proper quality, in consultation with the manufacturers and evolve a scheme for ensuring regular supplies of hides of suitable quality required by the pickers industry.
- (3) It is imperative that the members of the All India Picker and Leather Manufacturers' Association should adhere strictly to the standards of the Indian Standards Institution and give up the production of sub-standard pickers altogether. To ensure this, the Association should take the following steps:—
 - (i) No unit should be qualified to become a member of the Association unless it is able and willing to adopt the I.S.I. standards;
 - (ii) The Association should make arrangements for inspection of the member units with a view to ensuring observance of I.S.I. standards;

- (iii) Arrangements should also be made to introduce a system of performance test and the products of each manufacturer should bear his trade mark; and
- (iv) The practice of selling large quantities of unmarked products should be given up.
- (4) For the performance test referred to in item (iii) under recommendation (5) above, the Association should try to make arrangements with recognised laboratories like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA), or the Textile Institute, Kanpur.
- (5) The consumers of pickers should take effective steps to see that their purchasing officers or agents buy pickers only from the approved factories.
- (6) Since hides constitute the principal raw material required in the manufacture of pickers and the supply of heavy hides in the country is not adequate to meet domestic requirements, the import of hides should continue to be on Open General Licence.

3. Government have taken note of these recommendations and propose to pursue the points raised further. They are particularly concerned with the production in appreciable quantities of sub-standard pickers by the domestic industry and propose to take necessary steps to see that the quality of indigenous products is improved. The attention of the Textile industry is drawn to recommendation (5).

No. 63(1)-T.B./54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its report on the continuance of protection to the Zip Fastener Industry, on the basis of an inquiry conducted by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to this industry should not be continued beyond 31st December, 1954, but the position may be reviewed, upon application by the industry, when production of zip fasteners is established on a more satisfactory basis.
- (2) The manufacturers should take immediate steps to mark their products as "Made in India".

2. Government accept recommendation (1) and will undertake necessary legislation to implement it.

3. The attention of the industry is drawn to recommendation (2).

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

